THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN-GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Sonthern States, should give an active, personal and unflagging support to the candidates of the National Democracy-SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to for negroes. It is only necessary that the pecplish this, and Tax News will be an admirable to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar inducements for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clube for

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1. One copy of Twe News free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany

These prices should secure for THE NEWS vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause.

Remittances can be made by money order at RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

OZATO Z. Charleston, S. C.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

THUNDERER ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION. sand, were dispersed after an hour's fight by fright Catholic ... Many were hurt. The police ler, but the disturbances were re-

The Times, in a leading editorial, says that the ameration of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but that the time is not rife. It could not be accomplished now without a need less expenditure of life and treasure.

Our Washington Dispatches.

Washington, September 8.—Mr. Schenck, of Orio, to whose discretion, conjointly with that of Senator Morgan, of New York, was left the question of calling Congress together in September, has written a letter deprecating September session. The best informed parties state that there will be no session.

which leaves England on the 19th instant. The Louisiana senator's threat to burn New Orleans is regarded with horror by all parties

Foreign advices by steamer state that the storm of the 22d ult. was very destructive. The beach is strewn with wrecks, twenty-three lives have been lost, and a large vessel unknown went down near Formby Lighthouse. All on

bearing coin interest of eight million one hundred and nineteen thousand; increase in deb hundred and ninety-five thousand. The decrease in the matured debt not presented was five millions four hundred and thirty-three thousand: the increase of the debt bearing no interest was two millions six hundred and eighty-two thousand; issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, three million one hundred and four thousand; increase of ovin in the Treasury was nine million one hundred and sixty thousand decrease of currency in the Treasury, eleven

ber session and a meeting in October if neces

A delegation of Richmond tobacco manufac turers are here to secure a general bonded warehouse in Richmond, whereby tobacco can be forwarded to market without payment of the

tax. Their success is probable. Blair will be here on the 19th.

Colfax telegraphs to the Secretary of War from Denver of terrible Indian outrages there-

Colfax will be here on the 18th; also Wade.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LATEST FREAK IN THE LEGISLATURE-THE BILL TO SUPPRESS INSUBRECTION AND REBEL-LION - SUMMARY OF ITS PROVISIONS - THE CHATHAM BAILBOAD BILL-THE ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS TO PRACTICE—BATES STILL AT LARGE-THE COLORED MAN AT LAST TO HAVE A PLACE IN THE PICTURE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, S. C., September 7 .- In the Senate, Corbin introduced a bill to suppress insurrection and rebellion.

Section 1st says if the Governor is unable to enforce the laws by judicial proceedings, he is empowered to call out the militia.

Section 2d. The Governor to order the insurgents to disperse by proclamation. Section 3d. The militia in service are to be

governed by the rules of the United States army, receiving the same pay and rations. Section 4th provides penalties for disobedi-

Section 5th. The Governor is authorized to seize and control the railroads and telegraph lines as part of the military establishmen Section 6th. The Governor shall organize in such manner as he sees fit.

Section 7th. The Governor is authorized to suspend the habeas corpus.

The Chatham Railroad bill has been made the special order for to-morrow, by a vote of fourteen to five, showing its probable success. Corbin introduced a bill fixing the Attorney General's salary at three thousand dollars; no

Rutland's resignation was accepted. Corbin reported a bill regulating the admission of attorneys, which was amended by limiting the requirement of the oath to attorneys hereafter admitted.

In the House, the bill codifying the laws was ecommitted.

Bates, the negro insurrectionist, arrived pere this afternoon-not arrested.

for Congress will appear in the Phonix to-morrow: First District, Swails; Second, Wright; Third, Nash; Fourth, Wimbush.

For Presidential Electors : Whipper, Lomas and Randolph.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, September 7.—The Senate, by a vote of twenty to fifteen, refused to consider the Relief bill passed vesterday. A resolution was offered, declaring Senator

Campbell and Wallace not eligible to seats, being negroes, and not eligible under the constitrition of the State and of the United States The resolution was made the special order for

The Senate sustained the Governor's veto of

the Savannah election bill-ayes 18; nays 18.

SAVANNAH, September 7.—A. A. Bradley (colored), lately expelled from the Georgia nate, addressed a Republican meeting this evening. He said that Clift and the other carpet-baggers and Yankees were not to be trusted, and advised the negroes not to trust the white people, especially the Yankees, who were the meanest people on earth. He doubted if even the mulattoes could be trusted, the white blood in their veins might gain the mastery. our rick, and all letters should be addressed to He said the recent action of the Georgia Legislature in turning out negroes would increase the majority for Grant. He at first thought the negro members would draw revolvers and

A Colored Democrat Assassinated. WILMINGTON, September 8 .- On Saturday night Clinton Sampson, a negro, formerly a nember of the League, but who has recently abandoned that organization and joined the colored Democratic Club; was called out of his

house and shot through the heart. The mater has created a great deal of feeling. Hill to Stump the North AUGUSTA, September 7 .- The Hon. B. H. Hill is about leaving here to stump the North

and West, in the interests of the Democracy, and for the purpose of representing the tru

condition of affairs in the South. THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

TALK WITH ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS-HE PRO PHECIES DESPOTISM AND AN EMPIRE-GRANT UNDERBATED-OPINION OF THE CANDIDATES-THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-NO TROUBLE AN TICIPATED MURING THE ELECTION-HIS VIEWS ON NATIONAL FINANCES.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens held a conversation, a few days since, at the White Sulphur Springs with a correspondent of the New York Herald. We give his most striking remarka:

"How do you regard the present condi-ion of the country, Mr. Stephens?" I com-

"As exceedingly deplorable. The last vesti "As exceedingly deplorable. The last vestiges of constitutional freedom are rapidly disappearing, and we are fast verging into centralization and despotism. Unless some wonderful change takes place—unless the people
of the North exercise that widom for which
Americans have been so remarkable in the
past, though they seem to have lost it latterry—the world shalf ere long witness the establishment of an empire on the ruins of this
once great republic. The measures inaugurated by the dominant party are the surest indications of coming despotism. Without a political revolution occurs meantime the government will be merged into a despotism—an emment will be merged into a despotism—an em-pire. If Grant is elected next November I never expect to see mother Presidential elec-

"What is your opinion of Grant, person-

That he is entirely underrated by the Country and the press. I know him very well.

He is a remarkable man, and one that few appreciate; of decided military genius, indomitable energy and determined will; just the man for a coup a'etat such as the present Emperor Louis Napoleon performed when he placed himself on the throne of France."

"Do you know the other candidates, and what would result from the election of Seymonr and Blair?"

"Blair I know" Colfer I know Colfe

moar and Blair ?"
"Blair I know; Colfax I know; Seymour I
don't know. They are all very clever, good fel-lows. Blair and Colfax I served in Congress don't know. They are an very catera, you can he lows. Blair and Colfax I served in Congress with, and, personally, I have no objection to any of them. Blair is a man of ability, interrity, and character; so is Seymour, as lar as I know; and Colfax may be placed in the same category. But it is not the men; it is not Grant and Colfax, it is not Seymour and Blair, that are to be regarded in the next election. It is the represent that Diair, that are to be regarded in the next election. It is the principles they represent that are at issue. The fight is not against Grant and Colfax, but against the inquity of the dominant party that has brought the country to the verge of ruin, and threatens finally to destroy it."

"How would the Southern recent that are the sout

would the Southern people act with to universal suffrage in the event of the regard to universal suffrage in the event of the success of Seymour and Blair?"

"They would shide by judicial decisions; and there is little doubt that all this party legislation to secure power would be overthrown. Conventions would be called, and the people

led whites who have associated them principled whites who have associated themselves with the negroes to get office. The whites will remain, as they have been, peaceable and quiet, relying mainly on the North for deliverance from the frightful condition in which they are placed. The cry of the Radicals, 'Let us have peace,' means let us have war. They desire it, and to make political capital inaugurate riot and bloodshed, if not the writed by the forhearness of the whites. thwarted by the forbearance of the whites. They raise the cry that the South wants war. he when they say it. The Southern peo ole have no means to make war; no dispo to fight; no enemy to meet. Peace is all they wish for, and the civil liberty which as citizens of this republic they are entitled to."

suffrage; but so rare as to be scarcely noticeable. As a race, a people, they do not appreciate liberty. It is not in their natures. They are simply children of the sun, with none of the genume aspirations of the whites to be free. But if an evidence of what I say were wanted, I can point to Tennessee, where eighty thousand whites—Anglo-Saxons—have been disfranchised, and they do not resort to arms. In Georgia there are twenty-five thousand, and throughout the South in the same proportion; hroughout the South in the same proportion; out we hear of no insurrection or rebellion on his account. Therefore it is clear the negro

country, and are the Southern people in of paying the national debt?"

"I am precisely of the same opinion as Mr. Pendleton on the subject of the finances. His views accord with mine fully. Deal frankly with the bondholder without speculating on him, and without allowing him to speculate on the public. Keep good faith with public creditors, and thus sustain it. But first restore constitutional freedom, reduce taxation, abolish the Freedmen's Bureau, and all other channels of corruption, and entranchise every white man now disfranchised, and then you white man now disfranchised, and then you white man now disfranchised, and then will find public credit good and gold at par. to the payment of the debt, with a reduction of the annual expenditure from \$400,000,000 to \$40,000,000, it would soon be paid, and no peo-ple would be more anxions to sustain the na-tional honor than would the Southern people. A noted fact in our history has be a noted fact in our history has been that, however lavish the Southerners were in their personal expenditures, they were always stingy and economical in public pecuniary affairs, and always jeatously guarded their public honor. Some might attempt to refate this by saying that Mississippi refused to pay her bonds; but they were few who knew the character of the character of the they were few who knew the character of the class of bonds she repudated, and the circum-stances under which it was done."

"Have the Southern people any desire to pay a Confederate debt?" tution of the State and of the United States.

The resolution was made the special order for Friday next.

The House, by a vote of sixty-nine to forty-two, passed a resolution to elect a board of commissioners to appoint officers of the State Board and the demand that the Confederate debt should be repudiated. While I do not

amendment requiring its repudiation."

At this juncture Mr. Stephens remembered he had an engagement, and with his usual punctuality he left the cottage to keep it, after wishing me a very good evening.

A Talk with General Forrest.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE—WHAT FOR REST AND HIS FRIENDS WILL SUBMIT TO AND WHAT THEY WILL NOT-THE KU-KLUKES-THEIR STRENGTH, OBJECTS AND OBGANIZATION.

We give the following letter from the corres nondent of the Cincinnati Commercial for wha it is worth, not knowing, of course, whether assert their rights in blood, which would have the reported interview is correctly reported or benefitted the Democrats, and he was glad not. We confess our disbelief, especially as to they had done otherwise. He predicted that what is said of the "Ku-Kluxes"-an organizathe coming election, which ever way it went, tion that we have always believed to be in a great measure a myth:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Friday, August 28.
To-day I have enjoyed "big talks" enough to have gratified any of the famous Iudian chiefs who have been treating with General Shorman or the past two years. First I met General N.

lines and a hair in height, with broad shoulders, a full chest and symmetrical, muscular limbs; erect in carriage, and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds; dark gray eyes, dark hair, moustache, and beard upon the chin, a set of regular white teeth and clearly cut features;" which, altogether, make him a rath r handsome man for one forty-seven rears of are.

years of age.

After being seated in his office, I said: mercial. I do not wish to misrepresent you in the slightest degree, and therefore only ask for such views as you are willing I should

"I have not now," he replied; "and never had any opinion on any public or political subject which I would object to having published. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented."

I replied: "Sir, I will publish only what you

both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage."

"Well, sir," said he, "when I surrendered my seven thousand men in 1865, I accepted a parole, honestly, and have observed it faithfully up to to day. I have counseled peace in all the speeches I have made. I have advised my people to submit to the laws of the State, oppressive as they are, and unconstitutional as I believe them to be. I was paroled and not pardoned until the issuance of the fast proclamation of general amoesty, and therefore did not ion of general amnesty, and therefore did no

think it prudent for me to take any active part until the oppression of my people became so great that they could not endure it, and then I would be with them."
"Then, I suppose, General, that you think the oppression has become so great that your people should not longer bear it?"

the Confederacy, and we then offered piedges which we thought would be satisfactory to Mr. Brownlow and his Legislature, and we told milita, we would agree to preserve order and see that the laws were enforced. The Legislative Committee certainly led me to believe that our proposition would be accepted, and no militia organized. Believing this, I came home, and advised all of my people to remain peace. d all of my people to remain peace fer no resistance to any reasonable and advised all of my ful, and offer no resis law. It is true that I have never recognized the present government in Tennessee as having any legal existence, yet I was willing to submit to it for a time, with the hope that the

wrougs might be righted peaceably."
"What are your feelings toward the Federal
Government, General?" "I loved the old government in 1861, I love "I loved the old government in 1861, I love the old constitution yet. I think it is the best government in the world, if administered as it was before the war. I do not hate it; I am opposing now only the Radical revolutionists who are trying to destroy it. I believe that party to be composed, as I know it is in Ton-nessee, of the worst men on God's earth—men who would hesitate at no crime, and who have only one object in view-to enrich them-

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling

would regulate suffrage as best they thought proper. I believe a system of qualified suffrage on an educational basis would be generally adopted in the South in such an event."

"Do you anticipate any trouble during the Presidential election between the races in the newly-reconstructed States?"

"No; except when it is provoked by the unprincipled whites who have associated them."

"Research to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upn circumstances. If the militia are simply caled out, and do not interfere with or molest my one, I do not think there will be any fight. If, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one cutrage, upon the people they and Mr. Brownion's government will they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one curage, upon the people, they and Mr. Brownow's government will be swept out of existence not a Radical will be left alive. If the militia ire called out, we cannot but look upon it as a declaration of war, because Mr. Brownlow is already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down the Ku-Klux wherever they find them, and he calls all Southern men Ku-Klut."

'Why, General, we people up North have regarded the Ku-Klux-Klan as an organization which existed only in the frightened imaginations of a few politicians."

tions of a few politicians." "Well, sir, there is such an organization, not

only in Tennessee, but allover the South, and its numbers have not been exaggerated." "What are its numbers, General?"
"In Tennessee there are over 40,000; in all the Southern States they number about 550,000

men."
"What is the character of the organization,

"What is the character of the organization, may I inquire?"

"Yes, sir. It is a protestive, political, military organization. I am villing to show any man the constitution of the society. The members are sworn to recognize the Government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the Government of the State of Tennessee. Its objects originally were protection against Loyal Leaguers and the Grand Army of the Republic, out after it became general it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and it was then made a political organization, giving its support, of course, to the Democratic party."

"But is the organization connected through-

"But is the organization connected throughout the State?"

"Yes, it is. In each voting precinct there is
a captain, who, in addition to his other
duties, is required to make out a list of names
of men in his precinct, giving all the Radicals
and all the Democrats who are positively
known, and showing also the doubtful on both
sides of both colors. This list of names is forwarded to the grand commander of the State,
who is thus enabled to know who are our who is thus enabled to know who are our friends and who are not."

"Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this State?"

"No, it would be impolitic."
"Then I suppose that there can be no doubt
of a conflict if the militia interfere with the

of a conflict if the minita interfere with the people; is that your view?"

"Yes, sir; if they attempt to carry out Governor Brownlow's proelamation by shooting down Ku-Klux—for he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux—if they go to hunting down and shooting these men there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed. I shooting these men there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed. I have told these Radicals here what they might expect in such an event. I have no powder to burn in killing negroes. I intend to kill the Radicals. I have told them this and more. There is not a Radical leader in this town but is a marked man, and if a trouble should break out not one of them would be left alive. I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negro; but they can't do it. Their houses are picketed, and when the fight comes, not one of them would can't do it. Their houses are picketed, and when the fight comes, not one of them would ever get out of the town alive. We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country. But I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to any war, and will only fight in self-defence. It the militia attack us we will resist to the last, and if necessary I think I could wise text thousand men in five days ready for raise forty thousand men in five days ready for the field." Do you think, General, that the Ku-Klux

have been of any benefit to the State?"
"No doubt of it. Since its organization the Leagues have quit killing and murdering people. There are some foolish young men who pic. There are some footing young men who put masks on their faces and rede over the country, frightening negroes; but orders have been issued to stop that, and it has ceased. You may say further, that three members of the Ku-Ki-x have been court-martialed and shot for violations of the orders not to disturb or molest people." "Are you a member of the Ku-Klux, Gene-

"I am nct; but am in sympathy and will cooperate with them. I know that they are charged with many crimes that they are not A case in point is the killing of Bierid, at Franklin, a few days ago. I sent a mar up there specially to investigate the case and report to me, and I have this letter here now, in which he states that they had nothing to do

with it as an organization What do you think of negro suffrage?" 'I am opposed to it under any and all cir-cumstances; and it our convention urged our party not to commit themselves at all upon the subject. If the negroes vote to entranchise us, I do not think I would favor their disfranchisement. We will stand by those who help us. And here I want you to understand distinctly I am not an enemy to the negro. We want him here amon; us; he is the only labor-ing class we have us; want him here amon: us; he is the only laboring class we have, and, more than that I would sooner trust him than the white scalawag or carpet-bagger. When I entered the army I took forty-seven negroes into the army with me, and forty-seven negroes into the army with me, and forty-five of them were sorrendered with me. I said to them at the start: This fight is against slavery; if we lose it, you will be made free, if we whip the fight and you sta with me and be good boys, I will set you free. In either case you will be free.' Those by s staved with me, drove my teams, and better Confederates did not live."

"What do you thank is the effect of the amnesty granted to your people? granted to your people? rights to the people, full and complete. I do rights to the people, full and complete. I do not think that the Federal Government has the right to disfranchise any man, but I believe the Legislature of the States have. The objection I have to the disfranchisement in Tennessee is, that the Legislature which enacted the law had no constitutional existence, and the law, in itself, is a nullity. Still I would respect it until changed by law; but there is a limit beyond which men cannot be driven, and I am ready to die sooner than sacrifice my honor. This thing must than sacrifice my honor. This thing must have an end, and it is now about time for that

## RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILROAD SYSTEM COMPARED-THE CARS, THE SPEED AND THE MANAGEMENT OF BAGGAGE-EXPENSE OF TRA-VELLING-PROLISH HOTELS.

A correspondent of a Springfield paper gives some readable jottings of what he seen on the English railways. We make some extracts: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BAILBOADS CONTRASTED.

As I have undertaken to show what can be hearned from Great Britain concerning economy in horse flesh, perhaps I cannot do better than to drawa comparison between the railway systems of the two countries. Let me say, then, that in all matters relating to the construction of railroads and station-houses, we can learn everything; in all matters relating to the operation of roads, absolutely nothing. The American cars are incomparably better than the English, and the whole system of management more business-like. The English know what a good road is, and build it. They know nothing of going round a hil, or swerving from a direct course on account of any or-dinary obstacle. They go through and over dinary obstacte. They go through and over everything. On learly overy road that I have passed over, the lamps of the cars are kept constantly lighted, on account of the tunnels through which the trains run. Tunnels from eighty rods to a mile in length are to be found on all the principal roads. I have passed through a dozen of them in a single afternoon. Then, wherever such a thing is possible, the rairoad passes under or over every waron road, and every other rairoad. Great pains have been taken in this particular. If the English had constructed the Western Railroad, where it passes through springfield, they would have arrested the grade east of Chestnut-street, and carrying it his h above Connecticut river, permitted Main-street to pass under it. Such a nunsance as you suffer at that crossing would not be attempted by an English corporation, or borne by the English people. All the roads are heavily ironed, and most of them are ballasted with stone.

The station-houses are admirable, and they are built-as ever thing else 18-to last. The platforms are always stone or brick, mainly the former, and around all the stations in the country the most beautiful flowers are plaut ed. Indeed, there can hardly be anything imagined neater and more thoroughly casteful

THE STATION-HOUSES.

of a station-house are kept in order. Such sinks of filth and abominable nastiness as are to be found at the station-houses of three-quarters of the American rulroads are never seen in England. We ought to have a reformation in this matter in the United States, radical and universal. It is a shame and a disgrace to American railroad management that passengers are often—nay, almost always. sengers are often—nay, almost always—obliged to resort to places more disgusting than a pig sty, or suffer pain that often leads to permanent diseas.

So, let us admit that in the construction of the construction of the permanent diseas.

realroads and the building and ordering of sta tion houses the English are alread of us. I am not a railroad man, and I cannot go into the small matters of railway economy. I am aware that these roads have cost immense sums, and that these roads have cust immense sums, and that few of them are yielding any profit to their original builders. The cost of the "right of way" in England is something fearful; and it is all the more creditable to railway corporations that this item has not been allowed to stand in the way of great thoroughness in the departments of construction. On the road from London to Liverpool, even the embankments and cultings are graded and turfed, or beautifully walled. There is not a bank of gravel or an uncultivated rod to be seen from the car window. the car window.

MANAGING BAGGAGE.

And now, having given praise where praise is due, let me say a word of the operating of these magnificent roads. I can only say, at starting, that it is childles, "puttering," utterly incompetent. The Englishman has never yet given up the idea that he is running a stage coach. He has divided his cars into a stage coach. He has divided his cars into series of compartments, to imitate a sta coach, and he calls his car a coach. Then coach, and he calls his car a coach. Then he puts the luggage of his passengers on the top of his coach, or into what answers for a boot, and spreads a tarpaulin over it, just as he was used to do, I suppose, in Tony Weller's time. He gave no check for baggage. Checks were not the fushion in the good old times, and he will not adopt them. If I start from any part of Great Britain for London, with half a dozen pieces of baggage, I am obliged to look after it on every change of cars; and on my arrival at the station, I must be on the spot to see and claim it personally. It seems incredible that an improvement on this management, so oban improvement on this management, so ob-vious as the system of checks, has not been adopted here; but there is no movement, that

The present rude way of managing luggage is accompanied by some most perplexing evil Nominally, the guard, brakeman, and station-porter do their work at the expense of the corporation. Actually, they all seek a fee from the passager. It is astonishing what a shillboration. At its astonishing what a shilling, or even a sixpence, will do in the paim of an employee. I have had a whole compartment for my family for two hundred miles for a shilling put into the hands of the conductor. It need d no words. He wanted the money, and need d no words. He wanted the money, and understood its language perfectly. I meant by the fee to say: "Please put no one in this compartment, if you can help it." He could help it, and he put no one in. We occupied just half of the compartment, and, of course, bought the other half for a shilling. The porter, when he deposits your trunk on the car ter, when he deposits your trunk on the car or in the van, always puts his hand into the window in the car in the way that invites a sixpence, and in a very affectionate and assuring voice tells you just where you will find your trunks and bundles when you reach your destination. Every man who looks after you in any way expects a fee, and is disappointed if he does not get one. Men who are dressed "within an inch of their lives" will grasp your shilling with a will, and touch their hats to you with the greatful humility of a hoot black. Indeed I have not seen an Englishman, in any kind of service, who would not take a fee. indeed I have not seen an Enginsuman, in any kind of service, who would not take a fee. Conductors Parker and Adams, of Springfield, have silver services and gold watches present-ed to them by their friends, operating through stately committees; but what would they say to a man who should hand to them a dime or a quarter as an acknowlegdment for a favor? Think how Carroll's eyes would look on receiving a shilling from a gentleman who might desire to occupy two seats? Let us be thankful that nothing of this kind disgraces the operation of American railroads.

I am "down on" compartment cars. I do not like them, if anybody is to be in them be-sides myself and mine. If I must ride with strangers, let it be in a long, light, well ventilated car, rather than a little box. Once I have been brought face to face and shut up with a most offensive person, who would have passed unnoticed among the half hundred in an American car. To be locked into a box with such a person is not pleasant. It is not a month since an outrace was committed upon nel. I read the account of the scoundrel's tral at the time, and such things, I am told, are not very uncommon. Bah! They are uncanny places. month since an outrage was committee

The American car has two or three advant thoroughly warmed and ventilated in winter. The compartments are never warmed, except by jugs of warm water; and this warming business gives opportunity for more "sponging" of passengers. A man can undoubtedly keep his feet warm by paying money coough. Again, there is no cabinet in the English car, a matter of great importance tirlong tri 3s, and to those travelling with children. Still, again, the whole train must be stopped, and all the compartment doors opened in order to collect the whole train must be stopped, and all the com-partment doors opened, in order to collect the tickets of the passengers. This is a waste of time. Water for drink cannot be carried through an English train, and it is impossible to make such inquiries of 1 conductor as every stranger is compelled to make of somebody. ole system is petty and tull of troub

The wh some detail. FARE AND SPEED.

The price of railroad travel in England is very much greater than in the Unite States—greater, I am assured, than in any other country in the world. The second-class passage is higher than the first class in America, and the higher than the first class in America, and the cars much inferior to the ordinary American passenger car. All the policy of the corpora-tion is shaped to drive respectable passengers into first-class cars and highest prices. There is a waiting-room for first-class passengers, and then another for second and third-class

trains are regularly rull in America, but much of the time of the fast trains is gained by of the time of the fast tains is gained by saving it. There are trains that run long distances without stopping at al. They take up the water used in the boiler while going the most rapidly. On one train I travelled eightysix miles without a stop—the longest run I remember making. Now, let the Boston express train run turough to Springfield, passing Farmingham, Worcester, Worcester Junction, West Brookfield and Palmer, at full speed, and the running will foot up as well as the best I

I intended to say something in this letter I intended to say something in this letter about English hotels, but space is getting short. I supposed, when I touched England, that I knew something about hotels "kept on the European plan." I had been to the Brevoort, and the Albemarle; but I was not prepared by my experience there for my necessities here. In the matter of operating a hotel, the English are just as much behind the Americans as they are in operating a railroad. The English hotel of to-day is the old English into of a century age, inst as the rail c.r is the inn of a century ago, just as the rail c.r is the old stage couch. The landlord is a woman, the barkeeper is a maiden; they eat in the the barkeeper is a matten; they they office, sell cigars in the pantry, throw the principa responsibility of the establishme to a "boots," employ for table-waiters persons who seem to be decayed clergymen of the Church of England, and compel their guests they private parlors, or receive their visities. to hire private pariors, or receive their visi-tors in the dining-room. I cannot possibly get used to them, and as for liking them, it will be when I becom in ane.

THE MOST PERFECT IRON TONIO. - HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyro-phosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of irou shosphorous and caisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients refever and ague, and as a tome for patients re-covering from fever, or other suckness, it can-not be surp-ssed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hege-man & Co., New York, and sold by all respect-able druggests in the United States.

THE "BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD."

Mrs. D. L. DeGoins rays: "I have used the 'twisted-loop' stitch for seven years, and have had nime to sew for; yes I have never known a harden been out of the file machine been out of than the station houses, and the little parterres that flack tuem, or bloom in the door yards of the keepers. Then, all the conveniences chine in the world!" Married.

STEPHENS—GOLDSTONE.—On the evening of the first, by the Rev. E. C. EDGERTON, E. H. STE-PHENS, of this city, and LOUISA E. GOL DSTONE of Orangeburg C. H. No cards.

CAMERON-HAXALL .- At "Rocklands," Orang County, Va., the country residence of R. Barros HAXALL, Esq., of Richmond, reptember 1, by Rev THEOD. M. CARSON, MARY HAXALL and ALEXAN DER CAMERON, formerly of Invernesshire, So and, now a resident of Richmond. No cards.

## Juneral Motices.

The Relatives. Friends and Ac maintances of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Dapkay are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their youngest Son, JAMES ARTHUR, at St. Mary Church, This Afternoon, at Four o'clock. September 8

## Special Motices.

BE RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A PUBLIC Prayer Meeting will be held To-Night, at half-past Eight o'clock, in the Lecture room of Trinity Church, Hasel-street, entrance on Maiden Lane. September 7

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER CHAM. PION, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the Wharf at sunset will be stored at owners risk and expense. JAMES ADGER & CO., September 8

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at consignees' risk.

September 8

NOTICE .- ALL DEMANDS AGAINST the Estate of the late JAMES TUPPER must be presented, duly attested; and all persons indebt ed to same are required to make payment to S. Y. TUP-PER, at his office in Planters' & Mechanics' Bank Building, East Bay-street.

ELIZABETH A. TUPPER. Qualified Executrix. S. Y. TUPPER, Qualified Executor.

STOFFICE SHERIFF, CHARLESTON CO., EPTEMBER 8. 1867 .- TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS .- All Tax Payers in the County of Charleston, against whom executions have been issued, are hereby notified that their taxes are payable only to the undersigned or his deputies, and that any receipt for taxes that have been given by any other person since the 24th ultimo may be held as null and void. All persons in arrears of taxes are notified that unless they come forward and promptly settle I will be constrained to proceed against them in

CURE WARRANTED!-CORNS, BUN-IONS, etc., removed without pain, by

MONS. BERGER. No. 214 King, near Market-street.

For sale by all druggists. MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE FALL. The semi-annual shaking in the Fever and Ague districts has begun. The fogs of these sutumn nights and murnings are surcharged with the elements of intermittent and billious remittent fevers, and, unfortunately, two-thirds of the community are just in the condition to be disastrously affected by them . Those who have been prudent enough to fortify themselves during the summer with that powerful and infallible vegetable invigorant, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT Cans, are forearmed against male ria, and have nothing to fear. But health is the last thing too many think about. In the pursuit of gain

ses of the BITTERS will break up the chills. and should be always within reach as the very best means of preventing and checking tilious attacks

A YOUNG LADY BE URNING TO rainable acquisition to any lady's toflet. By its use draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended i should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sele of the same,
March 30 W. L. CLARE & CO., Chemists,

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.-AN ESSAY or Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SEILLIN HOUGHTON,

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigo rates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; an

properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No

Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 3 WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU? This is the familiar question put to every invalid. In many cases the answer is, "I don't knew exactly, but I don't feel well." Look at the countenance the man or woman who makes this reply, and you will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustreless, the complexion sallow, the cheeks flace'd, and the whole expression of the face dejected. Interrogate the invalid more closely, and you will discover that constipation, the result of a disordered stomach and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the alsohiet. "That's what's the matter." Whoever has expe rienced the effects of T. 3RANT'S EFFERVESCENT

TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York, Sole Proprietors.
Sold by all Druggisis. 3mos 22

AT A FACT WORTH KNOWING .- THE best investment for an invalid, who suffers from debility or loss of appetite, is a bottle of PANE-NIN'S Hepatic Bitters, as it will be sure to give relief.

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORE

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFE
Screw Steamship SEA GULL, N.
P. DUTTON, Commander, will sailt
for Baltimore on Saturday, September 12, at Two o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1
Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freights in Philadelphia promptly and at low-

The usual Through Bills of Lading will be given to

September 8

STEAMSHIP LINE.

September, at Two o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quart For Freight or Passage, having elegant cabin

THROUGH LINE TO

DUCED RATES! STRAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, feot of Canal-street, New York, a. 12 o'clock noon, of the lat. 9th ditth, and 94th of every month (except vilen these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday proceeding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with Itsamers' for South Pacific and Castral American ports. Those of 1st touch at Mansenillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco, for China and Japan, October 1.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go-direct from New York to Aspinwall.

direct from New York to Aspinwall. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Mediaine and attendance free,

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., MORDI-CAI & CO., Agents,

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. THE INMAN LINE, SAILING, SEMILING, SAILING, SAILING, SAILING, S. Mails, consisting of the following steamers:

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamourg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown, 140 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New York

THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.
THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.
SEAC DAYS, having been thoroughl overhaused, repaired and copp red, will resume her trips to the above points on Wednesday, 9th Septem ber, receiving freight at Commercial Wharf on Tuesday, 8th inst, and sail as above on Wednesday. Morn:

ning, 9th inst., at 6 o'clock.
On Wednesday will touch at South Is and, Georgetown and Keithfield Mill, returning to middle cay to

The above will be schedule for a weekly trip un til further notice.
All reight must be prepaid.
No free ht received after sunset.

FUR GARDNER'S BLUFF.

DEE RIVER. THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.
THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.
Treaday, 8th inst., at commercial Wharf, and leave
on Wednesday Morning, 9th instart, at 5ts o'clock,
connecting with the Steamer GENERAL MANIGAULT for the above landings.
No charge for transferring Goods at Georgetown.
All Freight must be prepaid.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents,
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., CHERAW, GARDNER'S BLUFF AND ALL LAND INGS ON THE PEE DEE RIVER.

September 1 Accommodation Wharf. 7 ONE TRIP A WEEK.]

PA KET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFION STEAMER PILOT BOY ..... Capt. W. T. MONELTE .

June 29

THE STEAMERCITY POINT,
Captain Charles Willer, will
leave Confronto every Tuesuay Night at 9 o'clock,
and Sava neb every Wednesday Afternoon at 3
o'clock, for the above places, the uning will leave
so vanish for Charleston every Saturday Minning.

Shipping.

AND PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Cinnati, and other Northern and Western points.
For Freight engagements or passaye, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

FOR NEW YORK. THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEE ESTEAMSHIP CHAMPION
Lockwood Commander, will leav
Adger's Wharf on Saturday, the 12r

JAMES ADGER & CO., Corner East Bay and Adger's Wharf (Up Stairs).

FOR NEW YOLK. REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP MONTEREY.
Captain C. Rypen, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Wedsettry.
9th September, at Elevan o'clock A.
RAVENEL & CO., Agenta.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE

Medisine and altendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

They touch at Southampton both going and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and
Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to cach ressel.
All letters must pass through the Postoffice. Hebills of lading but those of the Company will be
signed. Bills of lading will resitively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Cassomhouse.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currancy.

1st Cabin to London. 105 Steerage to London. 3.2.

1st Cabin to London. 105 Steerage to London. 3.2.

1st Cabin to Paris. 115 Steerage to Paris. 4.

Passage by the Monday ste uners—First Cabin 390; gold; Steerage 350; payable in U. S. currency.

Rates of passage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.

WAVERLY AND BROOK GREEN MILLS.

No. 1 Boyce's Wharf. September 5

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, TIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ET. JOHN'S

All goods not removed by sunset will be stored 2

make it a government for white men, and not ple should be thoroughly informed to accommeans of diffusing this information. In order

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

to one address..... 7 50

May we not confidently sak the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES AT MANCHESTER-TH Lonnar, September 11. Murphy the anti-Papal agritator, is announced for Parliament from Manchester, making the sixth candidate A meeting in his behalf, numbering six thou

newed during the night in several quarters of

Gen. McChellan is expected in the Cuba

board were lost. The statement of the Secretary of the Treas ury for August, shows an increase of the debt bearing currency interest, one million one

The Indians made a dash on Fort Dodge

General Banks is here and favors a Septem

killed three and wounded seventeen soldiers. They were finally driven off; the Indian loss was unknown. General Sheridan is now at

million five hundred and seventy-three thousand; increase of the public debt, twelve million and seventy-nine thousand.

of this republic they are entitled to."
"Would the negroes resort to arms in case
they were deprived of suffrage?"
"If they would and did, and fought for it,
they would then certainly be entitled to it; but
as a body or a people they would not do it.
An occasional instance there might be among
them of men who would, under the inspiration
and guidance of whites, clamor for the right of
suffrage; but so rare as to be scarcely noticeable. As a race, a people, they do not appreci-

will scarcely fight under the same circumstances, notwithstanding that it may be said, "And the colored troops fought bravely."

"How do you regard the finances of the country, and are the Southern people in favor of paying the national debt?"

debt should be repudiated. While I do not unticipate that it will ever be paid, or any attempt be mad; to pay it, still, if such be the case, it will be altogether due to that forced

who have been treating with General Shorman for the past two years. First I mot General N. B. Forrest, then General Gideon J. Pillow and Governor Isham G. Harris. My first visit was to General Forrest, whom I found at his office at 8 o'clock this morning, hard at work, although complaining of an illness contracted at the New York Convention.

I cannot better personally describe him than by borrowing the language of one of his biographers. "In person, he is six feet one inch and a half in height, with broad shoulders, a full chest and symmetrical, muscular

"General Forrest, I come especially an earn civil and political affairs in the state of Pen-nessee, and the South general. I desire them for publication in the Unicionati Com-

say, and then you cannot possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State Government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the

people should not longer bear it?"

"No," he answered; "fit is growing worse hourly, yet I have said to the people, stand fast, let us try to right the wrong by legislation. A few weeks ago I was called to Nashville to counsel with other gentlemen who had been prominently identified with the cause of the Confederacy, and we then offered needees.

COMPARTMENT CARS.

ges, which are ouvious even to those who do not oppose the compartments. They can be thoroughly warmed and ventilated in winter.

passengers. The tendency of associating the latter class is obvious.

In regard to speed, there are undoubtedly trains in En lang that are run faster than any

the running will foot up as well as the best I have yet seen in Great Britain. ENGLISH HOTELS.

For sale by all Druggists.

strict accordance with the law. E. W. M. MACKEY,

FOR BESTORING STRENGTH AND appetite, use the great Southern Tenic, PANENIN's EPATIC BITTERS and you will not be disappointed.

or pleasure the blessing, without which wealth is iross and enjoyment impossible, is neglected. Better late than never is a cons latory proverb, however, and all who begin to feel the premonitory symptoms of any of the epidemics which are en gendered by the malaria of autumn, should immediately resort to the GREAT ANTIDOTE OF THE AGE. A intermittents prevail this purest and best of all vegetable tonics is indispensable. Of all anti-bilious! preparations known it is the most effective and harmless. It does not stimulate the liver violently, like the mineral salivants, but tones, renovates and regulates the organ without creating any general disturbance of the system or entailing any reaction. The BITTERS are essentially a household specific

her country home, after a solourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a so t ruby con plexion of almost marble smooth ness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCAUSIAN BALM, at d considered it an inany Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from also heating, cleaneing and beautifying the skin and complexien. By its direct action on the cuticle it

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. January

SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be told to recommend it as a remedy.

BALTIMORE AND BREMEN, Via Southampton.

CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BOSTON Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Monday, at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

220, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.

Passayners also forwarded to Havre, Hamlourge

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, KEITHFIELD

remain that night.
On Thursday will leave George own at 6 A. M. for Waverly and Brook Green Mill, returning to Georgetown same day, and leave then e for Charleston at 5.

For freight or passage apply to SWACKELFORD & KELLY, Ageots. No. 1 Boyce's Whart September 5 AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON PEE

THE FINE LIGHT DRAFT STEAM
ER PLANTER, (aptsin C. Carroll
Whitz is now receiving frei ht, and will leav.
Thursday Night, the 10th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON.

Al ireight must be preor d.

J. D. AIEEN & CO., Agents,
t mber 1 South Atlantic While